

VIETNAM COURIER

December 18

1967

No 142

4th Year

Information Weekly — E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi — Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

Up to December 16, 1967

2,635

U. S. planes were downed
over North Viet Nam

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1968
UNIV. WIS. LIBRARY

The P.L.A.F. fighters
closing in upon
the enemy



OCTOBER NOVEMBER:

Two Months Inaugurating the 1967 Winter - 1968 Spring Victorious Campaign in Both Zones of Viet Nam

SOUTH VIETNAM IMPORTANT SUCCESSES OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES

- * More than 40,000 Enemy Troops Killed, Wounded or Captured, Including Nearly 20,000 G.I.'s and Satellite Troops;
- * 21 Battalions Wiped Out, Including 9 American;
- * Over 400 Aircraft Downed or Destroyed, 130 Heavy Guns and 800 Military Vehicles of Various Kinds Destroyed Including 276 Tanks and Armoured Cars;
- * 118 Posts and Military Subsectors Razed to the Ground, 54 Bridges and Culverts Blown Up, 17 Towns and Townships Constantly Attacked.

NORTH VIETNAM

BRILLIANT
+ VICTORIES

262

U.S. AIRCRAFT
DOWNED INCLUDING
106 OVER HANOI
AND HAI PHONG

LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL'S CLOSING MESSAGE (Dec. 1, 1967)

(Excerpts)

I am declaring our conclusions today, we do not merely pronounce judgment on past events. We do more than report the criminal policies and actions of a government. Our function is not that of an historian. We have not studied and deliberated solely in order to produce a statement of the truth about Viet Nam for posterity. We must discharge a deeper and harder debt. We speak because silence is complicity, a crime. We expose in order to arouse conscience. We condemn evil in order to extricate its causes. Our far truth challenges man-kind.

What word can describe the evil we have discovered? The moral, legal and political categories by which we have human conduct are inadequate for these crimes. The term genocide truly encompasses the enormity of American crimes in Viet Nam. I shall not repeat the catalogue of horrors which we have witnessed these past ten days. Let me say only that it is nightmarish in its dimensions and vividness. We shall never forget it.

We should permit no one to be innocent of these facts. Every man must know them and every man must judge them. Morally awakened men, willing to act—only these are needed to end America's war.

"In every land we must make known the reality of Viet Nam. We must develop massive campaigns against the complexity of our government which fails to condemn American genocide in Viet Nam. Even in the nations which have uttered clear condemnations of the aggressors, it is never impossible to increase the aid extended to those who are struggling for justice in Viet Nam. We must mobilise every people on the basis of our findings and create an international resistance to the war.

The months ahead are crucial. American casualties have increased gravely in direct proportion to the escalation of troop commitments. Tens of thousands of Americans will be killed this year in Viet Nam. The United States is losing the war. The peoples of every continent are aware of this. The Pen-

tagon spends more and more dollars in devastation — one million for each guerrilla killed. It unleashes all its might ferociously but the heroic partisans of Viet Nam endure. They will go on as long as a single Vietnamese survives. Our duty is to stand with them. The most lasting barrier to genocide is the unity of all people to whom justice is more than an empty phrase and courage an indispensable attribute of morality.

It is ironic that the International War Crimes Tribunal completes its tasks in Denmark, news arrives from Washington of the dismissal of MacNamara and preparations for a final desperate effort by Johnson to win the forthcoming United States elections to escape from the results of his own policy and folly in Viet Nam. Our tribunal leaves Denmark, therefore armed not only with the fullest evidence of American war crimes, but with the knowledge that the final chapter of these crimes is still unwritten. We appeal to everyone the world over to redouble his efforts to end this barbarism.

News from LAOS

NEO LAO HAKSAT Spokesman Condemns Thailand Authorities' Infringement upon Laos' Territory

ACCORDING to *Pathet Lao Radio*, the spokesman of the *Neo Lao Haksat* Central Committee on December 4, 1967 issued a statement sternly condemning the reactionary authorities in Thailand for having, on U.S. orders, recently introduced troops into Laos for terrorist raids.

The statement pointed out that on October 30 and 31, the Thai reactionary authorities landed Thai commandos from helicopters on Huoi Nu area, Mouang Xay district, Vietnamese province, for raiding operations. This was an extremely blatant act of the Thai authorities in service of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Laos and Viet Nam. This also proves that manipulated by the U.S., the Thai reactionary authorities

have become a very willing tool of the U.S. imperialists and that the Vietnamese puppet administration is colluding with them ever more closely. The above aggressive act of the Thai reactionary authorities has grossly trampled underfoot the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of Laos and seriously violated the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos which Thailand has signed and pledged itself to respect.

The statement severely warns the Thailand Phrasas clique that should they continue their acts of war and their encroachment upon Laos' independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity, they would certainly be fully punished by the Lao people.

STATEMENT OF THE D.R.V.N. GOVERNMENT Condemning the U.S. Imperialists' and Their Henchmen's Scheme to Expand Aggression to Cambodia

(DECEMBER 12, 1967)

OF late the American imperialists have conducted a campaign of slander and threat against the Kingdom of Cambodia. Tamed by their stooges Nguyen Van Thiam and Thant Khoman, the U.S. ruling clique and bellicose generals Eisenhower and Westmoreland have impudently arrogated to themselves the "right of pursuit" and cynically threatened to make incursions into Cambodian territory and blockade Sihanoukville port.

As is known, since long the American imperialists and their henchmen in South Viet Nam and Thailand have repeatedly attacked the borderland and encroached on the territory of Cambodia while launching campaigns of slander and threat against this country. The U.S. imperialists' scheme is to compel the Kingdom of Cambodia to give up its policy of peace and neutrality and serve their policy of aggression in South-East Asia.

The current campaign of slander constitutes a new step in furtherance of this scheme. It also aims at covering up American setbacks in South Viet Nam, and preparing world opinion for the extension of U.S. aggression to Cambodia.

Under the clearheaded leadership of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and its people have firmly abode by their policy of peace and neutrality, laid bare the slanderous allegations of the

American imperialists and their stooges, and dealt them well-deserved blows. On November 28, 1967, Samdech Head of State solemnly declared the Cambodian people's determination to oppose U.S. aggression: "We will fight to the end against anyone who violates our independence and honour. We will fight with rifles, sticks and cross-bows to the last man" he said.

Peace-loving people the world over have expressed unstinted support to the Cambodian people's just struggle. Governments of many countries have vehemently condemned the U.S. scheme and act of aggression against Cambodia. In response to the appeal by the Kingdom of Cambodia, the socialist countries and many countries in the world have stated their recognition of, and respect for, Cambodia's territorial integrity and its present borders. This constitutes an outstanding success for the Kingdom of Cambodia and its people.

As brothers and comrades-in-arms of the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese people will unwaveringly continue to unite with the Cambodian people to oppose the common enemy — the U.S. imperialist aggressors — and safeguard their independence and freedom. On November 14, 1967, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Central Committee affirmed: "If the Americans and their puppets recklessly attack Cambodia, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people, closely united with

the fraternal Cambodian people, are ready to mete due punishment to them right in their starting bases." The people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are determined to fulfil their task, to strongly support the eminently just fight of the Cambodian people.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Cambodian people fully support the correct stand of the Kingdom of Cambodia as expounded in its statements of November 28, 1967, November 29, 1967, December 3, 1967, December 5, 1967 and December 9, 1967. They sternly condemn all slanderous allegations, all schemes and acts of aggression of the American imperialists and their henchmen against the Kingdom of Cambodia.

For the sake of independence and freedom of all peoples, for the sake of peace in Asia and the world, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on all justice-loving governments and peoples to display utmost vigilance in face of the extremely dangerous situation now prevailing in the borders between Cambodia and South Viet Nam, and take appropriate measures to timely stop the aggressive hands of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against Cambodia.

The just struggle of the Cambodian people to safeguard their independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity will certainly carry the day.

G.P.P.A. Flouts U.S. Lie

GAI PHONG Press Agency, official organ of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, on Dec. 1 issued a statement refuting a new lie of U.S. propaganda. The statement, monitored by radio, read:

"The U.S. propaganda machine recently spread rumours that the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has expressed the desire to send its representative to the United Nations to give its views on the Viet Nam question."

Gai Phong Press Agency is authorized to declare that this is sheer fabrication."

Film on U.S. Crimes in North Viet Nam Shown in New York

THE first full-length film on the U.S. imperialists' crimes in the air raids against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was shown to the American public in New York on the evening of December 11.

The 85-minute colour film *North Viet Nam* was shot by British writer and film producer Felix White and his team of cameramen in North Viet Nam early this year.

The film shows many instances of the barbarous crimes of the U.S. against the civilian population in North Viet Nam and vividly reflects the determination of the North Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. air war of destruction.

Many American critics said that the film had deeply impressed the American public. According to the *New York Post*, through the film one may come to the conclusion that the Vietnamese people can neither be intimidated nor brought to their knees.

IN THE U.S.

"STOP THE DRAFT — END THE WAR" WEEK

(DECEMBER 4-10)

FROM Dec. 4 to 10, 1967, a wave of powerful protest swept across the U.S. against Johnson war mania. This protest week sponsored by so youth, student and religious organisations throughout the country, drew in large numbers of American boys and girls taking to the streets with youthful zeal.

The striking feature of the week was that, apart from rallies, demonstrations, parades, American youth and

students, with the sympathy and support of progressive people, launched a series of "attacks" on various induction centres to display their firm resolve to resist the draft and refuse to fight the aggressive war in Viet Nam.

Although U.S. authorities called in thousands of armed policemen to guard important centres, young Americans broke through police cordons and rushed forward to demand the closing of these cannon-fodder recruitment stations. Many induction centres

in Washington, New York, Wisconsin, Texas, Philadelphia, California and other states were constantly under siege, cursed and covered with posters saying, "Close them down!" and "We won't go!"

Offices of the Dow Chemical Company — a manufacturer of napalm bombs for Viet Nam — used by U.S. authorities as centres to recruit labour for arms production, were also the targets of protest actions.

In many major cities, hundreds of American youths and students publicly burnt their draft-cards collectively. Vice President Humphrey, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other high-ranking officials were booed and heckled by American youths, students and progressive people when they arrived in New York to try to defend Johnson's crimes. What was remarkable was that not only American boys eligible for Viet Nam draft joined the movement but American servicemen also took part in this united action, thereby increas-

ing U.S. rulers' perplexity. Even in the South Viet Nam battlefield, many G.I.'s signed petitions to the "American Citizens Against War Crimes" organisation, denouncing the criminal activities of the U.S. aggressors in Viet Nam and demanding their repatriation. Four American sailors from the aircraft carrier *Intrepid* who left the ranks of the aggressive forces and are residing temporarily in the Soviet Union, fasted for a week in support of the powerful movement at home.

During the week, another American citizen, a 20-year-old boy, burned himself to express his utmost anger against Johnson and Co. The anti-war drive continued throughout the week across the U.S. in various forms of strong action, both in scale and in scope. Even the daughter of the U.S. Under-Secretary of Defence and many students from high-ranking officials' families also took to the streets, joining the ranks of strong protesters against the criminal policy of aggression of Johnson and Co.

This protest movement against Johnson's Viet Nam policy swept the U.S. wave after wave, and each wave had its characteristics and was marked by its unusual fervour. This protest week eloquently proved that the main force on which U.S. rulers are relying to secure more man-power to beef up their troop strength in an effort to extricate themselves from their serious predicament in South Viet Nam, is coming out in strength to oppose them and plunge them into deeper isolation.

In defiance of terror and repression, and paying no heed to the honeyed words of U.S. ruling circles, young Americans, growing more and more alive to facts, prefer prison terms to a senseless death in Viet Nam. They have chosen a glorious path, the path of resolute and courageous opposition to the aggressors. They are combining their action with the just struggle of the entire Vietnamese people in a joint offensive against the U.S. aggressors.

The Vietnamese people warmly supports the just struggle of young Americans for their own vital interests and, highly inspired by the great faith in the support Viet Nam movement now gathering momentum in the U.S. and other parts of the world.

COMMENTARY

A HACKNEYED ANTIC

THE American authorities are making a big noise about their decision to submit the Viet Nam issue to the U.N. Security Council. The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has passed a resolution on this subject. Johnson has also declared that he would make another attempt and Dean Rusk would meet U.N. Secretary U Thant for this purpose. Goldberg has met some countries members of the U.N. Security Council, begging them to support the U.S. The American authorities also have the cheek to concoct the lie that the South Viet Nam N.F.L. has asked to send a delegate to the Security Council in case it discusses the Viet Nam problem. The lie was given by *Gai Phong Press Agency* on December 9.

To involve the U.N. in the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam is an obsolete trick of the American imperialists to cover up their aggression and to tear down the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. Many a time, they have tried to put the Viet Nam problem to the consideration of the U.N. and advertised their so-called "will of peace" and "unconditional negotiation" which usually occurred before and after a war extension or escalation or when they meet with a strong protest in the world or in the U.S. But their attempt has come to grief. Even members of the U.N., including the socialist countries, nationalist countries and some U.S. allies, have condemned their war in Viet Nam.

This time their attempt to refer the Viet Nam issue to the U.N. Security Council has but the same purpose. It is an open secret that the American imperialists are frantically stepping up the war in both parts of

Viet Nam by bringing in a fresh contingent of fifty thousand G.I.'s and egging on their satellites to send more cannon-fodder to South Viet Nam. They are threatening to bring the war to Laos and Cambodia and other countries. It is in these conditions that Johnson puts forth his peace proposals.

This stubborn attitude of the American rulers has aroused a great indignation among the people in the world and the U.S. The American people, including the youth, are stepping up the movement demanding an end to the Viet Nam war and to the sending of their youths to die in Viet Nam. The heavy setbacks suffered by the American aggressors have deepened the contradictions among the U.S. ruling circles. The number of people who stand against Johnson is growing in the American Congress and Democratic Party. Besides McNamara, Johnson's closest collaborators have deserted him as a result of their difference in opinion.

The new attempt of the American imperialists to bring the Viet Nam problem to the U.N. is but an awkward comedy to hoodwink public opinion and hush up their schemes of war escalation. An *AFP* correspondent in Washington has bluntly said that this attempt is rather propaganda stunt to soothe public opinion at home and to gain credit abroad. This antic which failed formerly, is sure to end now in a complete fiasco despite the noisy propaganda of the American authorities.

The Vietnamese people have many times made it clear that the U.S. has nothing to do with the Viet Nam

problem and its intervention in this affair is illegal and null and void. The cause of the war in Viet Nam is the U.S. imperialists' aggression: it is why to settle the Viet Nam problem, the U.S. must definitely and unconditionally end the bombing of the D.R.V.N. and withdraw all the troops of the U.S. and satellite countries from South Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people settle their own affairs themselves. The South Viet Nam N.F.L. is the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. The four-point stand of the D.R.V.N. Government and the position of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. put forth in its political programme have reflected the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and the main provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, the international agreements which all countries attending the Geneva Conference as well as other countries in the world and the U.N. are dutybound to respect. In case the U.N. wants to contribute to the defence of world peace as mentioned in its charter, it must condemn the aggression of the U.S. imperialists in Viet Nam and demand that they put an end to this aggression, it must not let itself manipulated by the U.S. in the Viet Nam affair.

The American imperialists are meeting with heavy setbacks. All their war escalation as well as schemes to deceive the world people cannot prevent them from suffering other failures in the military and political field. Our armed forces and people will not recoil from any sacrifice and hardship and are resolved to carry on our sacred struggle for national salvation until complete victory.

THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE AND THE REGIONAL ECONOMY

THE D.R.V.N.

IN throwing their tactical air and naval forces into the war of destruction against the D.R.V.N., the American imperialists hoped to be able to undermine production in North Viet Nam. But their dark design came to grief. In the flames of the people's war, production in the D.R.V.N. has been maintained and even developed in many respects.

GROWTH OF REGIONAL ECONOMY

THE success recorded in the field of production and the constant economic development in the D.R.V.N. are due to the superiority of the socialist system and of the correctness of the policy on economic construction, the salient feature of which should be found in the line of building and development of regional economy.

First of all, it is worth noticing that this line is not solely based on the necessity of meeting the requirements arising from the U.S. war of destruction, but also and chiefly on the policy of socialist construction of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the D.R.V.N.

Regional economy is characterized by a rational and harmonious development of agriculture and industry. With its network of medium size and small enterprises working in a rational and central industry, it addresses itself to the main task of serving agriculture and other economic branches in every part of the country.

Helped by central economy with which it is combined, it has gradually met the needs of the local population in staple consumer goods, improved their living standard, promoted socialized, enlarged production in various regions, increased productivity of socialist work and stepped up the division of social work throughout North Viet Nam.

ADVANTAGES

REALITIES over these last few years have proved the advantages of the "close co-ordination between regional agriculture and regional industry."

Intensive cultivation requires that industry should supply it with improved farm implements in increasing quantities. With materials and fuel found locally, regional industry can turn out tools which meet the requirements and work routine of the local inhabitants.

Besides, regional enterprises facilitate the fitting and installation of small machines in agricultural co-operatives, see to the eventual repair and overhaul of these machines and contribute to the training of workers for these co-operatives. In this way, central industry can devote its efforts to more important tasks.

The production of consumer goods by regional industry has the same advantages. The case of orange-producing regions located hundreds of kilometers from Hanoi can be cited as example: formerly orangeade was made in Hanoi only. At present, factories—though of smaller size—to produce it have been built in many provinces where this fruit and manpower are available. Besides, this drink which is largely sold locally has seen its production cost curtailed as no transport is needed.

It is the same with other goods such as earthenware, glassware, dressing food.

ACHIEVEMENTS

ALONG this line, a series of industrial establishments have been built in a short time in various localities. A total of 276 factories of this kind commissioned in 1966 were built by local manpower with local capital. Since the beginning of this year, despite the continuous escalation of the U.S. war of destruction, regional industry in North Viet Nam has never ceased to develop insofar as industrial and over-all production are concerned.

In the first nine months of 1967, the total value of production of non-ferrous metals, timber, paper, foodstuffs, soap, machines, fertilizers, chemicals, coal, cotton and other goods increased by from 1 to 13 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Especially, in the same period, the quantity of farm implements turned out by regional industry increased by 1,110,000 pieces.

Many important industrial branches which did not exist formerly or worked on a small scale in various localities, have been set up or expanded. Engineering enterprises have been built in various provinces, some in districts and even in villages. Eighteen small anthracite mines

(Continued page 6)

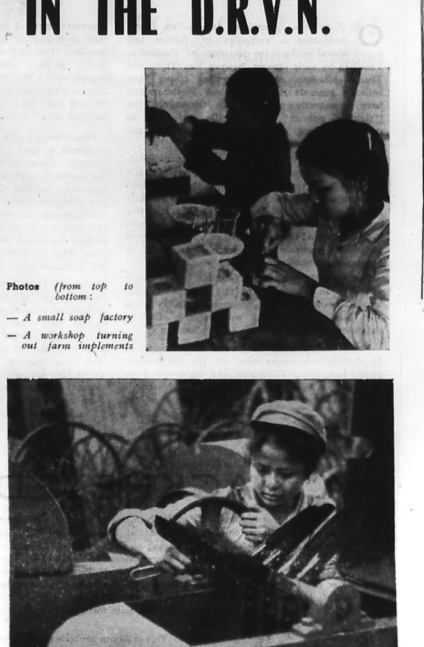


Photo (from top to bottom):
— A small soap factory
— A workshop turning out farm implements

THE VIETNAMESE DAVID HAS KNOCKED MANY A GOLIATH

NEARLY a month ago, Johnson undertook another step in his escalation by ordering raids on the D.R.V.N., especially on Hanoi and Haiphong. From Nov. 20, he sent 200 and armed forces from the North down 66 U.S. aircraft, among them 24 over Hanoi and 11 over Haiphong. The losses were far from being "light" or "moderate," as mentioned in American communications. That is why the U.S. air force had to scale down to recover its death.

But on Dec. 14, Johnson again hurled his planes on Hanoi, as a prelude to new escalation. U.S. rockets destroyed a 3-story house in Nguyen Huu Ta (Ha Binh) (Ha Bai ward), killing and wounding several people. Three C.B.U.s containing hundreds of incendiary bombs and delayed-action steel-pellet bombs were dropped on precincts 30 and 31 of Ba Dinh ward. Hundreds of thatched cottages were set ablaze, several brick houses destroyed. Boiling with hatred, the Hanoi people's armed forces beat back fiercely at the enemy, downing 3 planes.

On Dec. 15, U.S. aircraft again raided Hanoi and Haiphong. Three more

aircraft were shot down, two over Hanoi and one over Haiphong.

Every time U.S. aggressive forces suffer defeat in the South, Johnson will on the one hand order attacks on the North, and on the other, ranting about "peace negotiations." But every raid on the North imposes heavy losses on the U.S. aggressors. And every time Johnson talks about "peace," the whole world knows that he is about to send more troops to the South and order more raids on the North. With their blind faith in U.S. military and economic potential, Johnson and his gang are clinging to a policy which has gone bankrupt long since that of "the big stick and the carrot."

More than three years have elapsed since August 3, 1964. During this period, the Vietnamese people have scored brilliant victories. But Johnson and his gang mulishly hope to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees. The recent answer of the people of South Viet Nam was to annihilate 40,000 enemy troops in the first two months of this year's dry season. Over the North, 2,035 aircraft have been shot down at

the date of December 16 and a large number of U.S. air pirates captured.

The South Vietnamese people, answering the call of President Nguyen Phu Tho and the South Viet Nam N.F.L., are rushing impetuously forward, determined to win still more brilliant victories in the winter-spring campaign. For their part, the people of North Viet Nam are resolved to keep their sacred pledge towards their Southern compatriots, in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's teaching. The history of Viet Nam is imbued with a tradition of indomitable and victorious struggle against foreign aggression. The powerful armies of Kublai Khan, who had sown terror in Europe and Asia, had bitten the dust on Vietnamese soil. The Vietnamese David has knocked down many a Goliath on his land. In the present struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, the Vietnamese people in both zones, have achieved great successes. Faithful to the tradition handed down by their forefathers, they are resolved to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors even if this meant they would have to fight on for five, ten, twenty more years, or longer.

Editor's Note—The savage U.S. air raid on the Thuy Dan secondary school on October 21, 1966 has shocked progressive opinion in many countries. Many of our readers abroad full of warm feelings for the Vietnamese people, want to know what has become of the school and village of Thuy Dan in the past year. We publish below a reportage of our special correspondent on those places in the hope of meeting at least part of their requirement.

THE immense golden rice paddies radiated lightly under the breeze from the sea where a permanent base of aircraft of the U.S. 7th Fleet filled the air of this coastal area of the Red River delta. We walked amidst the musical song of rows of verdant rice-land along sandy paths bordering on the rippling ricefields. The hamlets of Thuy Dan generally came into sight, neat and clean. Groups of laughing and chatting co-op farmers were carrying rice to the co-op drying yard, their faces and eyes shining with joy of another bumper rice crop. The third since the U.S. started its war of destruction against North Viet Nam.

A visitor to Thuy Dan could hardly imagine that barely a year ago this small village was the target of one of the most savage raids by U.S. aircraft which killed 30 people including 30 pupils and the mistress of the 7th form, now rebuilt—the of Thuy Dan school. Life, however, has continued its course and triumphed over destruction and death. Naturally, the massacre has left its scars on the villagers' mind but this can only bring into bolder relief the significance of what has happened in Thuy Dan since October 21, 1966, date of the U.S. air raid.

THE headmaster Vu The Hien took us to a classroom erected among dwellings of the population. Shoulder-deep communication trenches led to shelters dug around the classroom and provided with anti-steel pellet bomb lids. He ordered a sham alert. In 30 seconds all the pupils went to their shelters. We were struck by the sight of red, carved children wearing big straw hats on their heads and straw shields on their backs rushing to safety like a flock of squirrels, leaving behind a desert classroom and their books on the desks. After calling the children back to their seats, Vu The Hien said to us: "This is the new classroom of the 7th form subject to the air raid a year ago. At first the pupils suggested to us to rebuild the classroom on a very elevated site to show that they were not afraid of Johnson, as they used to say among themselves. But we decided to scatter the classes and build entirely new ones. All the difficulties were surmounted

thanks to ready help of the local administration and population. They gave away thousands of workdays and thousands of bamboo poles for a fortnight later the classes resumed work."

The Thuy Dan school has put up a good show in the last school year and has begun a new one with still brighter prospects. From six classes with 334 pupils it now has classes attended by 420 pupils. Remarkably enough, the school now has two 7th-form classes with 94 pupils among them 40 girls, instead of only one 7th form class formerly. It should be recalled that all the 12 school girls of the 7th

form last year, who were also the first girls in the village to achieve that standard in general education, were killed in the massacre. In a celebration then together with mistress Bai Thi Thanh Xuan, a devoted teacher who was killed when she was waving her pupils into shelter.

Her memory has urged all the pupils and teachers of Thuy Dan "to do their best, as a kind of revenge for her and other victims of the U.S. air raid." This has been also the new school motto. The pupils and teachers here, who have done their best to make their school catch up with others after the raid, and especially to prove to the Washington murderers that the Vietnamese pupils and teachers have not been scared and will never be scared by them. Of the 7th form there remain only 24 pupils, all of them having been wounded in one way or another by the bombs. Yet, the class resumed shortly afterward with the arrival of new pupils from a neighboring village. An emulation movement was initiated under the watchwords: "To get the highest mark is to kill a Yank," the teachers gave extra help to every pupil and this has greatly contributed to improving the standard of the 7th-form pupils, especially those who were severely wounded and suffered from the raid. At the year-end examination, 100 per cent of the class got the highest marks and none of them had to be promoted without the required marks, the highest pass rate in the province.

The pupils of this 7th form bearing a name fraught with hatred, the "October 21st" class, have matured a great deal. The most important thing of perhaps is that they have learned to do by way of avenging the dead. After passing their exams and leaving for the army, they were to follow courses at a middle technical school, and then to join the Viet Nam People's Army. "Our country is at war, it's time for us to take a gun and fight the American imperialists," they said when they returned to their villages to take part in agricultural production. Chi has been the outstanding co-op member for her achievements in applying her scientific knowledge to the growing of stolla pinata to prepare green manure.

Their achievements were also inseparable from the devoted work of the teachers who were all commended as

model teachers at the end of the school year. They are headmaster Vu The Hien himself who was cited as one of the best teachers of the province and an "eminent fighter" of education. They are teachers Thanh and Phan and mistress Thi who were present at almost all extra-time classes of the pupils. The important thing they have achieved is perhaps the way they have taught their children to draw strength and inspiration from their ardent patriotism and implacable hatred for the aggressors on their study and work. Teacher Phi, one of the survivors of the October 21 raid, said: "I have been through all our love for our pupils, aware of the way to fight the aggressors on the educational front." He has matched his deeds to his words as unanimously recognised by all the pupils' parents in the village. While preparing his classes at home, Phi always kept beside him some deficient schoolchildren to give them extra help.

It can be said that all that happened in Thuy Dan village during the past year is simply inconceivable for the

present, all the school-age children are attending infant or pre-school classes. The complementary education movement has 330 adults in various forms of the first and second degrees. There is now a total of 2,023 people attending classes of a 3,280 population, that is one out of 1.6 of the entire population in North Viet Nam. The Thuy Dan population has found a most fitting answer to the savage air raid of the U.S. imperialists.

Nguyen Thi Nuoi, the woman cadre in charge of education in the village, said to us: "Never will our village shrink back. Our activities in all aspects are being stepped up in the face of enemy raids." This is illustrated by her own example. The above-mentioned raid has robbed her of her only son. Her husband was killed by the French aggressors. The death of her son nearly crushed her, she conceded later. But, as secretary of the Party Branch in the coop, she pulled herself together and with the co-op farmers set to rebuild the school and the school-age children. She was so busy that she could not go to her co-op. Shortly afterwards, she was

blood-thirsty warmongers in Washington. The population of Thuy Dan has all the standard of the first degree of general education. The first degree school of Thuy Dan is one of the vanguard schools in Thai Binh province. At

present, the village Party Committee and appointed vice-chairman of the village committee are charged with the task of carrying out the Party's decision. The day she was told she had been given this post, Nguyen Thi Nuoi showed some reluctance, not because she flinched from difficulties but because the job would require her to visit the schools and that would remind her of her beloved son. But she reasoned herself into acceptance. "The revolution wants me to do this job, why should I shun it? In addition, there are so many other children to look after." When we asked about the achievements of the educational service in the village, nearly everyone mentioned Nguyen Thi Nuoi, a shining example of dedication to public welfare.

Thuy Dan is the standard-bearer in Thai Binh province in the development of infant and pre-school classes. At the head of this branch is Nguyen Thi Gai, a 23-year-old woman who lost 6 of her dear ones in the October 21 raid. Gai herself was badly wounded and needed her senses only a week later. Leaving the hospital after two months, she set immediately to establish infant and pre-school classes in her village. For her achievements she was admitted to the Viet Nam Workers' Party.

Many more such brave men and women can be commended in Thuy Dan, both on the production front and in the field of education. Right under U.S. bombing, the village reaped a bumper Winter crop with an average annual yield of more than 5 tons of paddy per hectare, a record in this area known as one of the delta. In the hamlets, songs may be heard at almost any time in the popular art.

Let's sing the explosions of enemy bombs with our songs." The songs rising from Thuy Dan and many other villages in North Viet Nam are the songs of revolutionary heroism, the songs of people who never submit to violence.

Photos (from top to bottom):
— Schoolchildren helping co-op farmers
— Before the class begins
— The teacher and the pupils

NORTH VIETNAM NEWS IN BRIEF

IN the past ten months the regional industry of Son La mountainous province has built a number of small engineering stations double that of 1966 to serve agricultural co-operatives in the province.

The engineering workshops of the province have blue-printed and turned out many husking machines, threshing machines, cotton-gins and actively helped the minority people to build many small hydro-electric stations.

HAIPHONG has overfulfilled the salt production plan of 1967. Its co-operatives have recorded a production of from 100 to 180 tons of salt per hectare per year, which is the highest yield ever obtained so far.

THE Council of Ministers of the D.R.V.N. has just decided to open 3 new teachers' colleges in Hanoi to meet the ever increasing need of general education, the training of scientific and technical workers and economic managerial cadres. Recently these three colleges have begun the first academic year.

THIS year, a people cultural movement has powerfully developed in Hoa Binh mountainous province to serve production and the people's lives.

At present, there are over 200 amateur troupes performed by thousands of artists.

IN October 1967, an archaeological conference attended by over 100 delegates from various parts of North Viet Nam was held in Hanoi.

IN 23 days of the delegates heard 23 reports, speeches, and scientific communications, amended the report on the archaeological work done in the past 15 years and worked out the plan for 1968.

IN 1967 Thai Binh province still holds the "5-ton/hectare" banner with 5,497 tons of paddy per hectare. In the same year, Hanoi suburbs came second with a yearly yield of 5,160 tons per hectare and the outstanding province harvested 5,044 tons per hectare per year.

IN 4,975, 41 districts and towns get 3 tons of paddy and more per hectare per year (9 districts obtained that yield in 1966 and 16 districts in 1966).

NEW VICTORIES OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES

BU DOP : A U.S. Battalion, 2 Puppet Companies and 3 Platoons Wiped Out (Dec. 8).

BIEN HOA : Three Attacks on U.S. Logistic Base at Long Binh: Hundreds of Thousands of Tons of Military Equipment Destroyed, Hundreds of G.I.'s Put out of Action (from Night of Nov. 30 to Dec. 3).

Attacks on the Enemy in the Towns: 25 Military Vehicles Destroyed or Damaged, 40 Enemy Soldiers Killed, one Puppet Company Badly Mauled (Night of Dec. 6).

RACH GIA : An Enemy Raid Countered: 400 Puppet Soldiers Put out of Action (Dec. 8).

QUANG TRI : 230 G.I.'s Killed or Wounded in 24 Hours North of Highway 9 (Dec. 6).

GIAI PHONG Press Agency reported that in the first 8 days of December 1967, fierce battles were raging in the Nam Bo theatre of operations and the hostilities had abated in the Daot region and along Highway 19.

The most striking feature in the Nam Bo theatre was the three attacks of the P.L.A.F. on the U.S. logistic base at Long Binh, Bien Hoa province, from the night of Nov. 30 to Dec. 3. At 9:30 p.m. on Nov. 30, a group of warehouses storing chemicals built in an area 2,000 metres wide and 300 metres high on Highway 53 was blown up and 10,000 G.I.'s were put out of action.

On the night of Dec. 1, the P.L.A.F. continued its

attack on Highway 53 in the Long Binh area, destroying 3 bulldozers and a patrolling vehicle.

At 9 p.m. on Dec. 3, Highway 53 was again assaulted: 3 ammunition depots storing 155mm and 175mm cannon shells were blown up, and a 2-hectare field full of 200-litre cans of oil fuel set afire. Deafening explosions were heard until the next morning, while the fire was raging until 10 a.m. on Dec. 5.

According to preliminary reports, the P.L.A.F. destroyed 10 warehouses, 300 tons of military equipment of the U.S., including nearly 10,000 155mm and 175mm cannon shells, and caused hundreds of casualties among the G.I.'s.

On the night of Dec. 6, the P.L.A.F. stormed an enemy base in Bien Hoa provincial capital, overran 2 posts of "civil guards," and 7 barracks, burnt one ammunition dump, destroyed or damaged 25 military vehicles and 10 mop-cycles, killed 20 enemy soldiers and wounded 100 others. They also badly mauled a company of scouts of puppet Rangers.

It was also in Bien Hoa that on the night of Nov. 28 the P.L.A.F. had simultaneously attacked 14 enemy posts in Xuan Loc township, killing or wounding hundreds of enemy troops and destroying 15 armoured cars.

In the Mekong delta, after the victory in Nguyen Van

Tiep canal on Dec. 1, in which over 1,000 enemy troops were killed or wounded and 30 war vessels sunk or set afire, the P.L.A.F. on Dec. 8 effected a raid mounted by 5 puppet battalions against a village of Gieng Rieng district, Rach Gia province: an enemy column was wiped out, a great number of enemy soldiers including the major commanding a battalion of Rangers killed; in the same area a puppet unit was victim of a bombing by American aircraft which was being forced to advance. The corpses of enemy soldiers littered the ground in such great number that until late in the night of Dec. 8, all of them could not be picked up in the light of flares sent up by the enemy; the P.L.A.F. split the enemy column in

ties for the enemy, 3 chop- pers downed and many others damaged.

According to the latest news released by *Giai Phong Press Agency*, in 5 days ending Nov. 27, the P.L.A.F. unexpectedly fought the enemy in Can Tho City: 510 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded including 17 G.I.'s and 45 Pak Jung Hi troops; 15 military vehicles destroyed or damaged. On the night of Nov. 27 the airfield in Rach Gia town was attacked by the P.L.A.F. who destroyed 4 aircraft and 4 military vehicles. Vinh Long airfield was stormed the 9th time on the night of Nov. 25: 5 chop- pers were destroyed.

Nam Bo north of Saigon at 4 a.m. on Dec. 8, the P.L.A.F. attacked a battalion of U.S. Infantry Division 1 coming to relieve a battalion badly mauled on the night of Nov. 25 in the region of Bu Dop. According to preliminary reports, the new battalion was wiped out after one kilometre north of Bu Dop military sector. Two 105-mm cannons and 6 106.7-mm mortars were destroyed.

NORTH of Quang Tri, on Dec. 4, the P.L.A.F. intercepted 3 companies of American Marines on their way to Trung Son and Gio Binh. After a heavy pounding by the big guns, the P.L.A.F. split the enemy column in

Nam is not yet the ceiling. Sharing Wheeler's view, not a few American V.I.P.'s are urging a call-up of army reserves. All that is enough to show that, though the going of the war is very tough for them, U.S. rulers obstinately persist in preparing for new military ventures.

Since the Vietnamese people have inflicted the heaviest defeats on such U.S. crack divisions as the "Big Red One," the "Special Lightning" and the "Air Mobile Cavalry," or on the 196th Light Infantry Brigade, a new structure in the U.S. armed forces designed to fit the conditions of a more aggressive war in Viet Nam — there, there will be nothing new in the continuing escalation of Batstone. So far the U.S. expeditionary forces have brought into action all latest-model means of war, including B-52 strategic bombers, F-4s supersonic jets, 175-mm cannons, etc., and various lethal weapons including napalm and phosphorus bombs and toxic chemicals. Yet they continue to go from one defeat to another. No matter how frenzied and ferocious the Johnson administration may appear, no matter how big their troop increase may be, they can not win the tide of the war. The Vietnamese people, millions to tens of millions, are even harder blows and more determined and freedom are achieved.

On the same day, the local troops and guerrillas ambushed American companies north of Gio Linh, putting out of action 30 G.I.'s and wounded the others. On the same night, 50 Yankees were killed or wounded in a shelling by the P.L.A.F. in Hai Loi Tay.

Within 24 hours only, 230 American soldiers were put out of action. Previously, between Nov. 26 and Dec. 4, nearly 1,000 G.I.'s were killed or wounded in many harassments by the P.L.A.F. at Con Tien, Gio Linh and Hung Hoa.

Development

(Continued from page 4)

have been put in operation in 15 provinces and cement-works in 5 provinces. The production of some commodities has risen rapidly. Locally-made cement increased 118 times, chemical fertilizers 8 times, pumps 6 times compared with 1966.

From 1964 to 1966, the "National Lightening" and the "Air Mobile Cavalry," or on the 196th Light Infantry Brigade, a new structure in the U.S. armed forces designed to fit the conditions of a more aggressive war in Viet Nam — there, there will be nothing new in the continuing escalation of Batstone. So far the U.S. expeditionary forces have brought into action all latest-model means of war, including B-52 strategic bombers, F-4s supersonic jets, 175-mm cannons, etc., and various lethal weapons including napalm and phosphorus bombs and toxic chemicals. Yet they continue to go from one defeat to another. No matter how frenzied and ferocious the Johnson administration may appear, no matter how big their troop increase may be, they can not win the tide of the war. The Vietnamese people, millions to tens of millions, are even harder blows and more determined and freedom are achieved.

plays a more important role in the supply of commodities to production, the fighting and the daily life of the people. The Johnson administration is an important factor for the success of the present struggle for the Vietnamese people against American aggression. Meanwhile it creates material and technical conditions for the economic development of the D.R.V.N. when peace is restored in Viet Nam.

SCOREBOARD OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM ARMED FORCES AND PEOPLE IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1967 WINTER-1968 SPRING CAMPAIGN

21 ENEMY BATTALIONS (Including 9 American) PUT OUT OF ACTION

Date	Unit	Theatre of operations
	18 Infantry battalions (Including 7 American)	
Oct. 2	Battalion 4, Regiment 9, puppet Division 3	Southwest of Chon Thanh (Thu Dau Mot)
12	Battalion 4, Regiment 50, puppet Division 25	Go Den (Tan An)
17	One infantry battalion, U.S. Infantry Division 1	Cam Xe (Thu Dau Mot)
28-30	One battalion of Special Forces 41	Giong Trom (Ben Tre)
30	One infantry battalion, Brigade 1, U.S. Infantry Division 1	Loc Ninh (north of Thu Dau Mot)
Nov. 1	One infantry battalion, Brigade 1, U.S. Infantry Division 1	Mang Trai (north of Thu Dau Mot)
3	Battalion 3, Regiment 10, puppet Division 7	Tu Dien (Ben Tre)
3	Battalion 3, Regiment 31, puppet Division 21	Long My (Can Tho)
4	Battalion 1, Regiment 12, puppet Division 7	Can Lay (My Tho)
5	Battalion of Special Forces 31	Phuoc Binh (north of Bien Hoa)
8	Battalion 3, Regiment 44, puppet Division 23	Buoi Oc (Binh Thuan)
9	Battalion 2, Regiment 15, puppet Division 9	Xa Xiem (Rach Gia)
11	Battalion 4, U.S. Para Brigade 173	Hill 823, southwest of Daot (To Kon Tam)
12	Battalion 1, Regiment 46, puppet Division 25	Can Duoc (Cholon)
17	One infantry battalion, Brigade 2, U.S. Infantry Division 9	Hau My (My Tho)
19	Battalion 2, U.S. Para Brigade 173	Hill 875, southwest of Daot (To Kon Tam)
20	Battalion 2, Regiment 48, puppet Division 18	Tan Loi, Tan Uyen (Bien Hoa)
29	Battalion 1, Brigade 1, U.S. Infantry Division 9	Bu Dop (north of Bien Hoa)
Oct. 12	2 U.S. artillery battalions	Ben Lac (Cholon)
30	One U.S. artillery battalion	Loc Ninh (north of Thu Dau Mot)
2	One armoured squadron, puppet Armoured Regiment 7	Hue city (Thua Thien)

GIANT STRIDES OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM ARMED FORCES AND PEOPLE ON THE ROAD TO VICTORY

In the past two dry seasons the South Viet Nam armed forces and people had forced the Yankee aggressors to bring in massive reinforcements for a "counter offensive," which, however, failed lamentably. At the beginning of this dry season the U.S. troops made up their mind to start a counter-offensive, had to ward off their opponent's conditions everywhere. In Eastern Nam Bo which they clamoured they had "pacified" in last year's dry season, they suffered 2,800 casualties in a single battle at Loc Ninh. Eight battalions (four U.S. infantry battalions and one U.S. artillery battalion) were completely wiped out in Bien Hoa and Thu Dau Mot provinces. In the Mekong Delta, which they had hoped last year to conquer, they were routed on Highway 19 by the armed forces and people of Long An and My Tho provinces in the past two months. Four battalions, including 2 U.S. battalions, were destroyed there. Besides, in Ben Tre province, two puppet battalions of regulars were put out of action. This testifies to the outstanding progress made by the P.L.A.F. Now the U.S. troops are about to be wiped out in large-unit operations and score great and repeated successes, the South Viet

TWO MONTHS INAUGURATING THE 1967 WINTER-1968 SPRING VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 8)

Nam armed forces and people can constantly keep firm and increase their strength, their initiative and improve their winning position.

By killing, wounding and capturing many enemy soldiers (40,000), writing off the muster roll many units of regulars and mobile troops (21 battalions), and destroying many war means (400 planes, 300 military vehicles, 130 heavy guns), the P.L.A.F. have shown their ability and efficiency. All these blows hit accurately at the enemy's vital. When the Liberation troops attacks without let-up from the highlands to the plains, from the countryside to the towns (including the shelling of the Independence Palace in Saigon), each blow inflicted on the quailings irremediable setbacks. As a result, the American aggressors could no longer conduct large-scale operations involving more than 40,000 men as in the past, but should they muster about 10,000 men or dig in their base they could not escape the P.L.A.F.'s thun-

der blows. The realities in the South Viet Nam theatre during the first two months of this dry season clearly show that the South Viet Nam armed forces and people have made big strides forward on the road to victory.

HEAVIER SETBACKS IN STORE FOR THE DIE-HARD AGGRESSORS

BOGGED down in South Viet Nam, the U.S. administration is stubborn enough to escalate the day it engineered the "Bac Bo Golf incident" (August 5, 1964) it lost more than 2,600 aircraft along with quite a lot of pilots in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Having suffered bitter setbacks in the past two months of this dry season, they stubbornly "escalated" their attacks on the South Viet Nam, stepped up their attacks against the North, especially

150,000 more South Korean Troops as Cannon-Fodder for South Viet Nam

BOWING to the dictates of the U.S., the Pak Jung Hi clique have decided to dispatch an additional 15,000 South Korean mercenaries to South Viet Nam to help the U.S. imperialists step up and widen their aggressive war in Viet Nam.

As previously, this time this clique proved themselves as the most faithful U.S. satellites in serving U.S. policy of aggression in Viet Nam. This further shows that they are a willing tool of the U.S. imperialists when bartering away young South Korean lives for U.S. dollars, betraying the interests of the South Korean people and opposing the Vietnamese people's aspiration for national independence.

On Dec. 6, 1967, the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry issued a statement condemning this move by U.S. lackeys in South Korea.

"The above act of the South Korean clique, which is in store for the U.S. aggressors,"

by violates the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and international law.

"The Government of the D.R.V.N. sternly condemns and energetically denounces to the world this aggressive step by the South Korean ruling clique against the Vietnamese people.

"It demands that the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi ruling clique stop at once the introduction of South Korean troops into South Viet Nam and that the U.S. end its aggression in Viet Nam, withdraw all its troops and those of its satellites from South Viet Nam, unconditionally stop the bombing and other acts of war against the D.R.V.N. and respect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people as recognised by the 1954 Geneva Agreements."

The statement warns that "the Pak Jung Hi clique will not escape the just retribution which is in store for the U.S. aggressors."

Latin American countries, the peace- and justice-loving people the world over, spell the inevitable defeat of the war of aggression launched by Johnson in Viet Nam.

For thirteen years the South Viet Nam people have been tenaciously and resolutely struggling against the American aggressors and their lackeys. For three years the North Viet Nam people have been valiantly fighting the Johnson administration. Rivers cut dry, mountains bare, the South Viet Nam people have suffered the most bitter and cruel sufferings. The other will never die and no force can impair it. The able, late people united as one man are determined to fight until complete victory, for "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" as President Ho Chi Minh said. The main cause of all their successes.

The first two months of this dry season have supplied clear evidence that the more the Johnson administration persists in its policy of aggression, the greater are its failures. The bigger victories won by the people and governments of the socialist countries, and the growing support given by the people and governments of the Asian, African and

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the sending of our paper. We apologise for the mistakes and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to improve our paper more efficiently in future.

TWO MONTHS INAUGURATING THE 1967 WINTER-1968 SPRING VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES

IN the Winter of 1965 and Spring of 1966 the Johnson administration sent masses of American troops to South Viet Nam and began its first "dry-season strategic counter-offensive" with the *Five Arrows* Operation extending from North Binh Dinh to East Nam Bo.

In the Winter of 1966 and Spring of 1967, the Yankee aggressors started their second "dry-season strategic counter-offensive" with twice as many troops as in the previous year, twice or three times as many war means, but in a smaller theatre of operation. All their major operations such as *Attilero*, *Cedar Falls*, *Junction City* were directed against the northwest of Saigon, that is only a part of Eastern Nam Bo. In the present Winter-Spring campaign American brasshats have not whipped up a hullabaloo about a third "dry-season strategic counter-offensive" as in the past. In addition, the "resignation" of McNamara has given rise to a series of problems and supplied food for thought to many people.

In the first two months of this Winter-Spring campaign the South Viet Nam armed forces and people threw a strong light on the Yankee aggressors' weaknesses and passiveness, thereby preventing them from concealing their setbacks.

U.S. INCREASED PASSIVENESS AND HEAVIER DEFEATS

TO prepare for its first dry-season strategic counter-offensive, the U.S. administration raised its military strength in South Viet Nam from 35,000 "advisers" up to 109,000 soldiers. At the beginning of the second dry-season counter-offensive, the number of G.I.'s rose to 380,000. At the beginning of the 1967 rainy season, American troops numbered nearly 440,000. But the higher their build-up the greater their setbacks, the deeper their morass and the more critical their passiveness. After their complete fiasco in the past two dry seasons and rainy seasons, the Yankee aggressors began this third dry season with just a few reinforcements while their strength was spread thin to cope with the hard blows of the Liberation troops in all theatres.

In the first dry season, 114,000 enemy troops were knocked out, including 45,000 American and satellite soldiers. In the second dry season, 175,000 were wiped out, among them 70,000 G.I.'s and 15,000 satellite troops. In the 1967 rainy season, 113,000 enemies were put out of action including 68,900 Yankees and satellite mercenaries. This explains why over these last

few days, Eisenhower has been clamouring for a beefing up of U.S. expeditionary corps in South Viet Nam. As it cannot rapidly despatch 150,000—200,000 men there at Westmoreland's request, the U.S. government has to press its satellites for more mercenaries and strive to throw the disintegrating puppet army back into the battlefield according to a plan of increasing its fighting power. No wonder that in the first two months of this dry season the enemy took more than 40,000 casualties, among them nearly 20,000 G.I.'s.

In a stalemate both in strategy and tactics while the expeditionary corps was spread thin, the enemy's mobile forces had to be always on the move and received staggering blows. When the aggressors were still unable to break through our encirclement along Highway 4 from Saigon to My Thuan ferry (My Tho province), the base of the puppet 7th Armoured Regiment at Thua Thien was stormed (October 3), one U.S. battalion and one puppet battalion were wiped out at Cam Xe (October 17), and Cham Thanh (October 2) in Thu Dau Mot province. Meanwhile, Highway 4 remained sealed off, one U.S. artillery battalion and one puppet battalion of regular troops were completely

wiped out at Ben Luc and Go Den in Long An province (October 12).

While the aggressors were rushing toward Loc Ninh, north of Saigon to parry a P.L.A.F. blow, the An Hoa airfield in Quang Nam province was attacked (50 planes were destroyed and damaged on October 30), three puppet battalions were knocked out at Giong Trom and Tu Dien in Ben Tre province on October 28 and November 3, and at Long My in Can Tho province on November 3. Then at Loc Ninh and Mang Trai north of Thu Dau Mot, the enemy took 2,800 casualties, among them two U.S. infantry battalions were completely wiped out (October 30 and November 1).

No sooner has the gun report ended at Loc Ninh than military operation broke out at Duc To in the Western High Plateaux. More than 4,000 adversaries were put out of action within 10 days, including U.S. Para Brigade 173. Meanwhile, five puppet battalions and one U.S. battalion were wiped out in My Tho, Rach Gia, Bien Hoa, Cho Lon and Binh Thuan provinces.

At the close of November 1967 the South Viet Nam armed forces and people dealt the opponent stunning blows, such as the destruction of the floating base of the U.S.

Navy on the Ham Luon estuary in Ben Tre province and that of one U.S. infantry battalion and one puppet battalion of regulars at Hu Dop (November 20) and Tan Uyen (November 24) in Bien Hoa province. This does not include many other attacks near Djiring, on Nha Trang and Soc Trang airfields...

There is no denying the fact that at the beginning of this dry season the American aggressors were driven into a tighter corner and met with heavier setbacks. Many U.S. and puppet crack units were wiped out or badly mauled. As their forces were spread thin and suffered big losses they were seriously weakened. The "search and destroy" pincer so much vaunted by the Yankees was no longer mentioned. The "pacification" pincer so much criticized previously failed more pitifully at present.

Johnson has just taken great pains to send 10,000 more G.I.'s to South Viet Nam. But what can they do when 1,200,000 U.S., puppet and satellite troops got beaten black and blue within the first two months of this dry season and already lost 40,000 men.

(Continued page 7)

A P.L.A.F. WOMAN FIGHTER



THE AMERICANS IN DAC TO



From left to right:
The dead and the wounded

In panic

